AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1211 — WILLIAM GREEN, President — WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1934 — FRANK MORRISON, Secretary — VOL. 24, NO. 26

A life without a purpose is a languid, 'drifting' thing.—Marcus Aurelius.

Editorials

Churches Favor Collective Bargaining

A strong argument in favor of collective bargaining and condemning shortsighted employers for opposing such a constructive method of adjusting labor disputes, is contained in the statement on "The Present State of Industrial Relations" issued by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

"The increasing tension between labor and management in some of the great industries of the nation creates a serious menace to civic order and social progress," the statement said.

"We have previously expressed our hearty endorsement of the policy of the federal government, embodied in the National Industrial Recovery Act, affirming the right of employes, as well as employers, to bargain collectively through persons freely chosen by themselves to represent their interests.

"This principle has long been advocated by leading church and civic bodies and has been amply demonstrated in major industries as practicable and desirable.

"This is not class legislation, but a guarantee of rights without which labor cannot hope to maintain its standards against strongly organized aggregations of capital when there is conflict of interests.

"Industry is in a much healthier state when workers and employers are alike organized with prescribed rights and accepted responsibilities. Among the responsibilities thus incurred by labor is the free admission to its membership of competent workers without distinctions of nationality or race.

"Serious conflict has arisen over the refusal of strong employing groups to recognize trade unions and their determination to limit negotiations with labor to dealings with their own employes.

"The reasons for labor's insistence upon a broad basis of organization and upon representation of the workers by persons chosen and paid by themselves are too plain for argument.

"They are precisely the same reasons that impel employers to organize and to secure the ablest representatives of their own interests, chosen and paid by themselves.

"We appeal for fair play in accord with the plain intent of an act of Congress and with a principle for which the churches have long contended.

"When labor is denied the right of free choice of representatives and when employers refuse to deal with representatives so chosen, the spirit and purpose of justice and democracy are thwarted.

"We make this appeal, however, not merely in the interest of what is known as collective bargaining but in the interest of democratic social progress, which requires that the many functional groups of various types in modern society shall have scope for the development of standards and methods of action for which they may be properly held responsible.

"That abuses of power have occurred on the part of labor as on the part of other groups may be freely admitted, but these can not be pleaded as excusing a denial of justice.

"We are convinced that full recognition of social rights is the best assurance of responsible and wholesome social action. It is for such recognition that we urgently appeal."

UNION LEADER KIDNAPPED; DRIVEN OUT OF HARRIMAN

Armed Men Told Fred Held He Would Be Killed If He Returned To Mill Town.

Harriman, Tenn.—A band of armed men kidnapped Fred Held, vice president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, releasing him later after threats of death and a warning not to return to the State.

An Associated Press dispatch said that Held was picked up by searching officers shortly after his release and reached Chattanooga several hours later by train to tell a story of a wild ride during which a mill worker constantly flourished a gun and remarked that it was "too bad Huch Johnson isn't here to get a dose of this too."

Mob Praises Harriman Company

Taken from a train at Harriman by force, Held said the mob blamed the union for developments that led to closing of the Harriman Hosiery Mill after the NRA withdrew the mill's Blue Eagle. He asserted that mill officials had given the workers a wrong conception of the difficulty with the Recovery Administration.

After taking Held from the train the mob forced him into one of six automobiles and started toward Scott County. Held said he was told he was being "taken for a ride," and that at least one person who tried to interfere with the abductors was knocked down.

After going some distance the group stopped for a conference and Plemly told Held he could go if he would promise never to return. The union official said he believed his life was in danger and there was nothing else to do.

Told to "Beat It"

Previoslly he said he had tried to talk to the men, but after asking them if they believed in the NRA and receiving the reply "we don't want it damned thing to do with it," he had told them there was no use for him to discuss matters with them further.

Finally released with a curt "beat it," Held said he started on the road and later was met by officers who offered to take him back to Harriman. Held said he decided he had taken enough punishment for one day and went on to Chattanooga.

DEATHS IN INDUSTRY FALL OFF SLIGHTLY

Albany, N. Y.—"Industrial" deaths in New York State in May are reported as 63 below the average for this month during the past five years, and 21 less than April. The reported deaths in industry for May totaled an even 100.

Deaths by industries in May were: Manufacturing, 28; construction, 9; transportation, 16; service industries, 11; trade, 21; public utilities, 2; public employment, 10; mining, 5; agriculture, 1. In two cases the industry was not reported.

Twenty-four deaths were caused by falls, 18 by automobile accidents and 5 by railway accidents. Deaths from strains in handling objects were about half the monthly average from this cause.

There were four elevator accidents. Two men fell down shafts, one was caught in a door and another was struck by a car.

Only one death was caused by machinery and one by a falling object.

Bacon - Davis Prevailing Wage Law Clause Has Been Suspended

Conflict With NRA Given As Reason For Executive Order; Pay Cuts May Result.

Washington.—During the course of the "kick-back" investigation, conducted by the sub-committee of the U. S. Senate Committee on Education and Labor, it was brought out that the prevailing wage clause of the famous Bacon-Davis Act has been temporarily suspended by Executive order.

This startling announcement was made by District Engineer Connolly of Boulder Dam, there having been no previous public announcement recorded.

The Bacon-Davis prevailing wage law requires contractors on public construction work to pay the prevailing wages of each respective locality. Some now fear that the way has been paved for contractors to discard the prevailing wage regulation in favor of NRA minimum rates as provided in the new code for the construction industry.

Laws Conflict

The preamble of the Presidential order, as read to the Senate committee by the District Government officials, quoted the sections of the Davis-Bacon law and of the Recovery Act which relate to wage standards to be required on Government building projects.

After quoting sections of these two laws, Mr. Gotwals said the order stated that "the Secretary of Labor and the Administrator of Public Works have informed me that the concurrent operation of the aforesaid provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act caused administrative confusion and delay which could be avoided by suspension of the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act."

Suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act.

It was explained by District officials and NRA attorneys, means that wages on public projects will be governed by the construction code. This means, it was stated, that the rates agreed upon between employers and employes on April 30, 1933, under the construction code, will prevail.

Made Retroactive

The Executive order was signed by the President on June 5, it was stated, retroactive to June 6, 1933, to overcome the conflict in the Davis-Bacon Act and the recovery law. The Davis-Bacon law, enacted in 1931, contains a section permitting the President to suspend it in case of a "national emergency."

Entering Wedge for Cut Seen

This Executive order is the strongest entering wedge for a general reduction of the structure of building wages that has as yet been supplied, building interests believe.

The building revival program of the Government which involves large investments of Government funds in buildings is dependent, it is said, on realistic appraisal of real estate values and on low cost new building, whether it be repair work or completely new construction. Such a situation, it says, however, could not be brought about by the supply industries alone, it was pointed out.

Lower Material Prices Seen

It is expected that building material and supply manufacturers will be asked to contribute to lower building costs by lowering their prices just as labor is now being put under pressure to agree to lower wage scales. This will most likely be done by concerted action of the various code authorities.

HARRIMAN LOCK-OUT DENOUNCED BY GREEN

A. F. of L. Chief Says Company Is Using Force To Dominate Its Striking Employes—Denies That National Labor Board Is Controlled By A. F. of L.—Says Blue Eagle Should Be Withheld Until Recovery Act Is Obeyed.

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a strong statement denouncing the Harriman Hosiery Mills at Harriman, Tenn., for closing their plant in retaliation against the Government for withdrawing the Blue Eagle from the company for violation of the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"The management of the Harriman Hosiery Mills at Harriman, Tenn., is evidently attempting to force the Government to restore the Blue Eagle to the company," Mr. Green said.

"This company has been endeavoring to impose its will upon its striking employes through the use of forceful methods. It seems to be governed only by the law of force. The Government of the United States should appear ridiculous if it surrendered to the management of the Harriman Hosiery Mills by restoring the Blue Eagle.

"The Blue Eagle was taken from the Harriman Hosiery Mills because it had flouted the decisions of the National Labor Board, had locked out its workers and refused to comply with the collective bargaining provisions of the National Recovery Act.

Board Not Dominated by A. F. of L.

"The statement made by the management representing the Harriman Hosiery Mills that the National Labor Board is 'dominated and controlled by the American Federation of Labor' is untrue and without justification.

"The facts are that the industrial members of the board, including Mr. DuPont, Mr. Clay Williams, Mr. Teagle and others, agreed that the Harriman Hosiery Mills Company had refused to carry out the decision of the National Labor Board, had flouted its authority, had violated all the rules of fair dealing which exist between employers and employes, and they joined in the recommendation that the Blue Eagle be taken away from the company.

"It is my recollection that the National Labor Board unanimously decided against the management of the Harriman Hosiery Mills.

"This misrepresentation of the facts by Mr. Wright, the attorney of the company, is characteristic of the tyranny pursued by this company in dealing with Government agencies and the National Labor Board set up under the provisions of the National Recovery Act.

Employes Locked Out

"The Harriman Hosiery Mills Company locked out its employes, many of whom had worked in the mills for more than 15 years. The company filled their places with untrained workers recruited from the surrounding mountain village sections of the South.

"In addition to securing an injunction against its striking employes, wholesale arrests were made based upon alleged violations of the peace and dignity as a result the jails of the little town of Harriman were filled. Collective faithful, efficient employes of the Harriman Hosiery Mills Company.

"Committees which came to Washington at the request of the Harriman Hosiery Company management and at the expense of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of conference and negotiations were arrested and put in jail when they returned to Harriman. There was no discrimination; women were arrested as well as men. No more flagrant case of disregard for organization appeared for the National Labor Board, for the Government, has ever been brought to the attention of the Labor Board than the case of the Harriman Hosiery Mills Company.

"It is only equalled by the action of President Weir, of the Weirton Steel Company, who broke his word of honor in an agreement honorably made with the National Labor Board, to hold an election of the employes of the Weirton Steel Company for the purpose of selecting representatives of the workers' own choosing as provided for in Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act.

Company Challenges Government

"The management of the Harriman Hosiery Mills has challenged the Government. It is inconceivable that the Government would surrender to a corporation.

"The Blue Eagle was taken from it because it violated the spirit and letter of the National Recovery Act and refused to abide by either the recommendations or decisions of the National Labor Board.

"It has engaged in a policy of ruthless persecution of its trained, efficient employes who had served it for years. "Labor throughout the nation will protest the return of the Blue Eagle to this company until it agrees to act as a law-abiding corporation, observing both the spirit and letter of the Industrial Recovery Act.

"The administration of the National Recovery Act, and the Government itself would appear weak and impotent if it yielded to the force methods now being used by the Harriman Company to compel the Government to restore the Blue Eagle. Such action would constitute an abject surrender to what in my opinion is a lawless corporation."

GENERAL TIRE WORKERS TIGHTEN PICKET LINES

Akron, Ohio.—It is estimated that 1,500 pickets now surround the plant here of the General Tire & Rubber Co.

Negotiations between union strikers and company officials reached a deadlock.

Plans to make a "nation-wide issue" of the strike were discussed by United Rubber Workers' officials, who charged that the company had "gone back on its word to raise wages to the level of other tire companies here."

Negotiations reached a deadlock when the company refused to discuss the strikers' demands "until interference with shipments, office force and executives is discontinued."

LABOR RELATIONS BOARD FOR STEEL INDUSTRY NAMED BY ROOSEVELT

Mediation Body Of Three Gets Wide Powers To Act — Decisions Will Be Accepted By Both Employees and Employers As Final.

Washington.—The White House announced the appointment by President Roosevelt of a board of three to arbitrate the labor disputes which for months have threatened a strike in the steel industry. Each side agreed to accept the jurisdiction of the board, which consists of the following: Judge Walter Stacey of North Carolina, Rear Admiral Henry E. Wiley, retired, of New York, and James Mullenbach of Chicago, labor arbitrator of many years' experience and a member of the National Labor Policy Board.

A feature of the arrangement was an agreement by steel employers to engage in collective bargaining with representatives elected by a majority of employes, with the proviso that no individual employe or group of employes should be denied the right to present grievances, or to confer with their employers, or to otherwise associate themselves and act for mutual aid or protection.

The agreement was negotiated by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who received the approval of her plan by the President.

President Roosevelt issued the following statement:

"In accordance with the authority just conferred upon me by a joint resolution of Congress, I have today established a National Steel Labor Relations Board.

"This board consists of three impartial members, who will be thoroughly independent in their judgment and who are fully empowered to act under the law. They will make reports to me through the Secretary of Labor of their activities from time to time.

Limited to Labor Relations

"The functions of the board will be limited to labor relations in the iron and steel industry.

"In that field the board was authorized to hear and determine cases of alleged violations of Section 7-A (collective bargaining) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, to mediate in labor questions, to serve as a board of voluntary arbitration and by secret ballot to conduct labor elections to determine who are representatives of workers for collective bargaining.

"The general outline of this order was suggested by representative proposals which came from workers and from employers in the industry and which have been agreed upon in conference with Government officials.

Progress Cited

"It is from these proposals that the specific details of this order have been drawn. Though the order is in form the President's, it represents in fact advance expressions of employers and recommendations of employes in me.

"I am glad that such progress has been made. I anticipate that the special board created will serve as a spur to fair industrial peace with justice and will further the establishment of sound standards of labor relations in this important industry.

"I appreciate the constructive and reasonable spirit which has prevailed in both groups. I confidently expect full cooperation of both sides with this board."

AFL WILL COOPERATE WITH STEEL LABOR BOARD, GREEN SAYS

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the A. F. of L. will cooperate with the work of the Labor Relations Board appointed by President Roosevelt to settle grievances of workers in the steel industry. He said:

"The American Federation of Labor deems it advisable to withhold comment at the present upon the appointment of the National Steel Labor Relations Board.

"Information available indicates that all the members of the board have had experience as arbitrators in industrial disputes and through service rendered as mediators in the settlement of grievances which have arisen between groups of employers and employes. The experience thus gained ought to equip and qualify each of them to render constructive service as members of the National Steel Labor Relations Board.

"It will be the purpose and policy of the American Federation of Labor to cooperate with the National Steel Labor Relations Board and to render all service possible in bringing about the settlement of all grievances and disputes upon a fair, just and satisfactory basis."

BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS ARE BETTER

London.—The registered number of British unemployed workers for May was 2,090,000, which is 492,000 less than a year ago and 722,000 less than in September, 1931. The latter situation is reported better than at any time since 1929.

The decrease in unemployed has been greatest among the heavy industries, as compared with a year ago, only eight out of 102 industrial groups show a higher unemployment percentage, and only two of these groups is the increase as much as 1 per cent.

This indicates definite improvement in the basic trades.

Conn. Textile Workers Vote State-Wide Strike

Putnam, Conn.—Workers in Connecticut's cotton, silk and rayon industries have voted in favor of a general strike by July. Forty-seven locals, with 32,000 members, were represented at a meeting of the Connecticut Textile Council.

The Connecticut Federation of Labor will be asked to urge all affiliated crafts to support the textile workers.

COMPANY UNION POLLS RIDICULED BY GREEN

Fear Imposed Upon Workers By Plant Bosses Nullifies Elections As Real Expression Of Employes' Views.

Washington.—The ballyhoo of the American Iron and Steel Institute about recent so-called elections of labor representatives in steel plants having resulted in overwhelming preference for the company unions was ridiculed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a review of the Institute's statement. From accurate information regarding the elections received by the A. F. of L., Mr. Green declared that fear of victimization if they voted against the company's wishes dominated the workers everywhere to such an extent that it was folly to even dignify the scheme with the word "election."

"If the returns of the workers' elections as announced by the steel corporations recently are correct, a perfect state of satisfaction prevails among the workers in the steel industry," Mr. Green said. "It was announced that more than 90 per cent of the workers voted for the adoption of the company union plan.

Company Officials Dominated Elections

"But the existence of this alleged state of satisfaction as well as the analysis made of these elections by the steel corporations is contradicted by the facts. The elections were dominated by union officials they were company controlled and company dominated. The election machinery was given to the corporations. The actual voting took place inside the steel manufacturing plants, where convenient places had been provided for the workers to vote. The management and the bosses were everywhere in evidence and the elections were held in a company union atmosphere. There could be none other result than the result announced. The workers were given to understand, through suggestion and otherwise, that the corporations wished the company union plan approved and the workers clearly understood how the company wished them to vote.

Vote of Fear and Intimidation

"The vote therefore represents a vote of fear, of coercion, and of intimidation. It does not in any case mean that men who because of fear were compelled to vote 'yes.' The fact that the steel corporations managements refuse to permit an election to be held under the direction, control and supervision of the National Labor Board, an independent agency of the Government agency, shows that the corporations themselves do not have confidence in the elections held by company officials, were directed to obtain evidence for presentation before the grand jury at its next session. Mr. Miller specifically charged that payrolls were padded in the Manhattan Avenue project in Buffalo when he said he and another paymaster found 24 duplicate checks. He assured the court that he could present names and amounts and provide corroboration of his statements.

Carnegie Company Refuses Impartial Election

"A petition signed by 50 per cent of the steel workers employed in the Carnegie plants in Duquesne, Pa., was presented to the National Labor Board about a month ago, requesting that an election be held as provided for in the President's Executive Order of February 16, 1933, and in the Code of Fair Practices of the United States Steel Corporation, this petition was never granted and the request has been denied to this day.

"But in the announcement of the company union plan and in conformity with company union requirements. Such a vote does not square with the facts. The steel corporation management is convinced that the steel workers want the company union plan as formulated by the company and as prepared for the workers by the steel corporations management, who are they afraid to risk an election held under governmental supervision and control?

Free Secret-Ballot Elections Demanded

"The steel corporations management cannot justify the announced result of their elections held until they offer sound and convincing reasons as to why they refuse to permit elections where actually the workers, separate from company unions, company control, company dominated, outside of the steel corporations plants, may by secret ballot vote for the organization of their own choice and for the election of such representatives as they may wish to represent them in collective bargaining."

HOSIERY WORKERS WILL STRIKE ONLY DURING RUSH PERIODS

Philadelphia, Pa.—The American Federation of Hosiery Workers are expected to call strikes regarded as necessary only in the future "during the busiest seasons and at times when deliveries are being demanded by all buyers," according to plans reported under consideration by officials.

It is stated that speedy action is being taken by all branches of the federation on the referendum ballot submitted by the membership of the union by the convention held in Rochester which would place authority for calling strikes in the hands of the national executive board.

Under the resolution the board will be empowered to call either a general or sectional strike. A union spokesman said:

"The fact is, of course, understood in the trade that federation officials do not propose to be embarrassed by any strike action at a time that might seriously interfere with a stoppage of production. The union will not permit itself to be used merely as an instrument to raise prices."

JAIL CURE FOR FAKE AD

Huntington, L. I.—One year in the Suffolk county jail was the penalty meted out by Judge R. W. Hawkins to Harry Ramser, who was convicted on a charge of issuing untrue and misleading advertising in connection with real estate promotions. The sentence was suspended, conditioned on observance of the law in the future, but a $600 fine on Ramser's realty firm must be paid.

10,267,000 Idle in May, Green Says; Bosses Blamed for Not Creating Jobs

LILIENTHAL DEFENDS VAST T. V. A. PROJECT BEFORE CIVIC LEADERS

"Powerful Forces" Oppose Progress of Great Effort Designed for Public Benefit

Jackson, Tenn.—David E. Lilienthal, director in charge of power for the Tennessee Valley Authority, at a mass meeting of civic leaders from various cities, firmly defended the great TVA project against opponents' attacks and gave ample proof that it is designed and intended solely for public benefit.

"The first great test is in your hands here in Tennessee Valley. Under the cover of various disguises, powerful forces are at work to destroy the long-time objectives of the Tennessee Valley Authority. In order to fill their own pockets, these powerful groups are ready at any cost to destroy the Tennessee Valley Authority's program and to keep the President's objectives from being fulfilled.

"The people of the country must choose whether to follow the leadership of the President or the leadership of the selfish and blind that brought us close to destruction.

"It is part of our program for national development. It is not a local project. Its implications extend to the outermost reaches of the country. It is this objective that justifies the huge expenditure of Federal funds in one section of the country."

PADDED CWA PAYROLLS INVESTIGATED BY JURY

Rochester, N. Y.—Charges made by G. H. Miller, former paymaster in Buffalo, that CWA payrolls were padded and corrupted, will be investigated by a Federal grand jury, according to Judge Grover M. Moscowitz.

Convicted by a Federal jury after trial on charges of forging an endorsement to CWA payroll checks, Miller made the charges when urged by Judge Moscowitz to make a "clean breast" of his actions before being sentenced.

Justin C. Morgan, Assistant United States Attorney, who prosecuted Miller, and Edwin Manning, one of the examining officers, were directed to obtain evidence for presentation before the grand jury at its next sitting next Tuesday.

Miller specifically charged that payrolls were padded in the Manhattan Avenue project in Buffalo when he said he and another paymaster found 24 duplicate checks. He assured the court that he could present names and amounts and provide corroboration of his statements.

SWEATSHOP CONDITIONS ARE PROBED IN CANADA

Ottawa, Ont.—It is reported that the parliamentary committee which has been investigating Canadian trade practices, has uncovered sweatshop conditions of a startling nature in Quebec Province and special hearings to gain further facts will continue.

The bi-party committee, which is headed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, H. H. Stevens, has unearthed so much evidence of unethical trade practices that it is believed the outcome will be the setting up in Canada of something like the NRA.

R. P. Sparks, representing the National Fair Trade Council, urged before the committee regulation of prices, business practices and labor standards in order to prevent sweatshops. This would involve repeal of anti-trust laws and establishment of a trade board to supervise the workings of the trade associations.

PROBE OF UNION MAN'S KIDNAPPING IS STARTED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Green Says Outrage Is Connected With Antiunion Attitude of Harriman Hosiery Co.

Washington. — The Department of Justice acted promptly in the kidnaping at Harriman, Tenn., of Fred Held, vice president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, by sending William A. Rorer, in charge of its Nashville, Tenn., office, to make a thorough investigation into the outrage.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent a telegram to the Governor of Tennessee protesting against the kidnaping and demanding that an immediate inquiry be made with a view to punishing the lawless offenders.

"The responsibility for this action is traceable to the Harriman Hosiery Mills Company," Mr. Green said. "In behalf of the officers and members of the Federation of Hosiery Workers, I appeal to you as Governor of the State of Tennessee to bring to justice those who are guilty and who are responsible for the kidnapping of Organizer Held.

"We hope and believe that you will take vigorous action in this matter and that you will exercise all the power vested in you to apprehend those guilty of kidnapping Organizer Held and punish them in accordance with the law of the State."

Mr. Rorer, who was assigned to investigate the case by the Department of Justice, played a prominent part in the capture of Machine Gun Kelly in Memphis. He is 36 years old and a college graduate.

PRESIDENT M'DONOUGH'S MOTHER DIES IN OAKLAND

Oakland, Calif.—Mrs. Annie McDonough, mother of M. J. McDonough, president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, died at her home here on June 25.

Millions of Families Are on Relief Rolls—Business Men Refuse to Recognize That Making Jobs and Wages for the Unemployed Is the Basic Element in Recovery Program.

Washington. — Although 10,267,000 were in the unemployed army during May, with 8,850,000 families on relief rolls, the business men of America continue their foolish practice of locking their plants and thus reducing to zero the purchasing ability of the jobless workers, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his current statement on unemployment.

For the nation as a whole the Federation's estimate shows that nearly 300,000 returned to work in May, with trade union reports indicating gains in employment during May and the first part of June.

Mr. Green stressed the fact business men continually persist in this backward policy of locking the millions of jobless out of opportunities for employment, thus throwing on the Government all the work of relief.

"Men and women are willing and able to work, although gains are not so rapid now as they were in the early spring," Mr. Green said. "Our unemployment figures for the country as a whole show that nearly 300,000 went back to work in May, and trade union reports for the first part of June show employment still gaining. Tree million weighted figures show 20.7 per cent of the membership unemployed in April, 20 per cent in May and 19.7 per cent in the first part of June (preliminary).

"Gradually workers are regaining the winter employment losses. Unemployment in industry is now set back to the September, 1933, level, for 10,267,000 were out of work in May, compared to 10,103,000 last September.

Gain in Building Employment

"Employment in building is beginning to increase, although gains are small; nearly 150,000 went back to work in April and May, but more than 1,400,000 are still without work. Small gains in May were quite general throughout industry: In factories, nearly 10,000 went back to work; trade, 40,000; mines, nearly 40,000; wholesale and retail trade, 20,000; roads, nearly 20,000; railroads, 45,000.

"For the 10,267,000 still without work in industry, the Government is increasing its emergency relief expenditures. More than 115,000 were added to PWA payrolls in May, and the number on the work program of the relief administration has risen from 550,000 at the beginning of April to more than 1,000,000 at the end of May and 976,000 in mid-June. Conservation camps have enrolled 16,000 more. In these three months more than 1,660,000 were employed in May, reducing the number without work to 8,600,000. The Government emergency payroll in these services is over $80,000,000 a month.

"Need is greater among the millions unemployed than it was at this time last year. In April, 1933, 4,475,000 families were on relief rolls; in April this year the number was approximately 8,850,000, with about 750,000 on the CWA work program, or a total of 4,600,000.

Millions for Federal Relief

"Federal payments for relief were $73,000,000 last April, compared to $154,000,000 for relief and ERA work program this year. The increased cost is due to greater need and to the improvement in relief payments.

"The fact that more than 10,000,000 are still without work in industry is a basic reason for our tardy business recovery. The Federation has given its attention from industrialists; it is not receiving the attention needed. Business men in general must assume responsibility for these millions, making no progress toward giving them jobs at work. The Government alone is caring for them through emergency relief—this government provided nearly four-fifths of them."

Tables accompanying Mr. Green's statement showed the tremendous increase in the jobless army from January, 1930, to May, 1934.

The tables revealed that from 3,216,000 unemployed in January, 1930, the number has risen to 10,267,000 in May, 1934.

In June, 1930, the figure was 2,250,000; 6,841,000 in June, 1931; 11,853,000 in June, 1932; 12,104,000 in June, 1933, and 10,767,000 in December, 1933.

The figures for 1934 follow:

January	11,755,000
February	11,642,000
March	10,849,000
April	10,513,000
May	10,267,000
June (preliminary)	10,767,000

PRISON-MADE GOODS REPORTED BEING SOLD

New York.—Extensive sale of prison-made goods, in violation of the law, it is claimed, has been carried on by three people out of jobs.

The sale of prison-made goods in New York State is direct contrary to convention of Section 69 of the general business law. This law, which prior to last May had merely forbidden the sale of goods manufactured "wholly or in part by convicts or prisoners," was amended by the last session of the legislature, making violation of its provisions a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment.

The sale of products made in the State prisons has been the subject of controversy in several States. The law against such sale became fully effective last January with the adoption of the Hawes-Cooper Act by Congress, which permitted a State to determine definitely the manner in which prison-made products may be marketed or not be marketed within its own borders.